

DE  
INSCRIPTIONE AEGYPTIACA  
CHNEMOTHIS (HNMHTP) NOMARCHI.

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DISSERTATIO INAUGURALIS

QUAM

SENSU ET AUCTORITATE  
AMPLISSIMI PHILOSOPHORUM ORDINIS

IN

ALMA LITTERARUM UNIVERSITATE  
FRIDERICA GUILIELMA

AD

SUMMOS IN PHILOSOPHIA HONORES RITE CAPESSENDOS

*DIE I. M. NOVEMBRIS A. MDCCCLXXXIX*

PUBLICICE DEFENDET

AUCTOR

**FRIDERICUS KREBS**  
BEROLINENSIS.

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BEROLINI 1889.

FORMIS ACADEMICIS (G. VOGT).

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Commonefactum velim lectorem hanc dissertationem esse partem libelli, qui simul  
proditur Berolini apud Speyer et Peters bibliopolas.

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ADOLFO ERMAN

S.





Inscriptionem, quam mihi proposui tractandam, viri doctissimi Brugschius (cf. Rec. d. trav. I, p. 161) et Maspero (Rec. d. trav. I, p. 160 sqq.) interpretati sunt. Quare ne videar arrogans, quod post hos eandem retractare suscepi, haec ad excusandum et probandum conatum meum proferam. Maspero et Brugschius id potissimum spectarunt, ut verterent inscriptionem in usum historiae. Equidem, postquam fructum historiae hi viri ceperunt, id potissimum mihi proponendum putavi, non ut verterem, sed ut subtiliter et philologice eam interpretarer; etenim subtilem interpretationem hanc inscriptionem valde requirere tibi facile persuadebis, si Brugschii versiones cum Masperonis interpretatione contuleris; mirum enim quantum nonnullis locis discrepant inter se.

Quamquam saepius a Masperone, qui ultimus ingeniose totam vertit inscriptionem, discedendum fuit, tamen id unoquoque loco adnotare longum ratus satis habui gravioribus locis discrepantem illius versionem afferre.

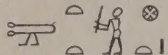
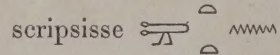
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1.

Inscriptionem Chnemothis nomarchi, quae sine dubio plus una ratione gravissimis earum adnumeranda est, quae nobis e medio quod dicimus Aegyptiorum regno servatae sunt, primus invenit Champollio in sepulcro nomarchi saxi infoisso prope vicum, cui nunc est nomen Beni Hassan.

Primus eam descripsit Burtonius in excerptis hieroglyphicis (33—34), paullo post Champollio a versu CXIV in „notices descriptives“ (II, 418—422). Deinde Lepsius totam inscriptionem edidit in „Lepsius, Denkmäler“ (II, 124. 125). Postremo Brugschius descriptionem, continentem versus I—XCVI, vulgavit in „Monuments égyptiens“ (15—17).

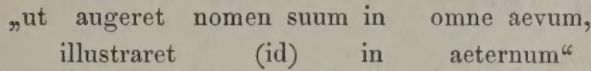
Ex his quattuor Lepsii exemplari summam auctoritatem tribuendam esse nemini puto dubium erit collatis aliorum lectionibus. Hoc igitur jeci fundamentum.

Sunt tamen etiam loci, quibus apparet, non descriptoribus, sed jam ipsi pictori vitium esse attribuendum, velut in versu CXXXIV, quo loco eum et Lepsius et Champollio (a Burtonio hic versus negligentia omissus est) auctores sunt pro  vitiose scripsisse , puto negligentius inspecto exemplo hieratico. Cetera hujus modi vitia, nec ea pauca, suis locis notabo.

2.



Conscripta est haec inscriptio stilo, qui e prosa et poetica oratione mixtus est. Simplex enim narratio, et ipsa intermixta singulis vocibus et dicendi figuris, quae certis signis poeticae dictionis notatae sunt, interruptitur locis conscriptis totis eo dicendi genere, quod Aegyptii habuere poeticum. Effectus positus est potissimum in membrorum parallelismo, simillimo ei, quo utitur poesis hebraica: duae sententiae, quarum altera alteram effert mutatis tantum vocabulis aut copiosius explicat, structura et ambitu adaequatae ita plerumque, ut singulis prioris sententiae verbis suo loco respondeant singula posterioris verba. Velut Ch. 175:

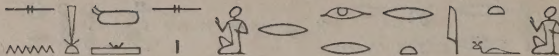


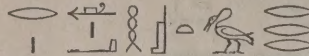
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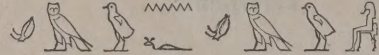
The image shows two horizontal rows of Egyptian hieroglyphs. The top row contains ten symbols: a lotus flower, a falcon-headed god (Horus), a seated man, a cross, another falcon-headed god, a papyrus plant, a third falcon-headed god, a fourth falcon-headed god, a lotus flower, and a seated man. The bottom row contains nine symbols: a lotus flower, a falcon-headed god, a seated man, a wavy line, a falcon-headed god, a seated man, a wavy line, a lotus flower, and a seated man.

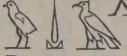
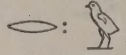
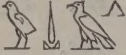
„magnus donis(?) amicorum,  
cumulatus praemiis domus regiae“ —

Ch. 13  „os ejus dicit“ pro simplici et usitato  „dicit“.

Ch. 171/2  (de quo loco cf. Comm.) et lusus verborum, ut Ch. 156:

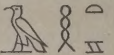

 „os unicum, opprimens ora“  
et Ch. 155:

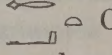
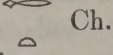
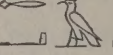
 (*sdmw nf sdmw*) „audiunt eum (oboediunt ei) audientes“ (cf. Comm.).

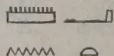
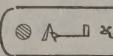

et Ch. 63, ubi pendent e verbo  „ire“ tria enunciata inducta prae-positione :  „ire ad nomarcham (i. e. ut nomarcha fieret) ... in oppidum *ht-R'shtpib* ... ad conjugem (i. e. ut conjux fieret)“, quod non nisi effectus poetici gratia sic scriptum est.

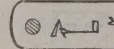
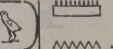
Alia hujus generis exempla vide periodum a versu 36 usque ad versum 45, et a versu 131 usque ad versum 146, quae suis locis notavi.

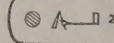
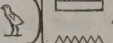
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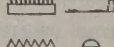
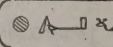
Minimam vero curam pictor contulit in singulorum verborum scribendi rationem; paene nusquam enim idem verbum, saepius repetitum, itidem scriptum invenimus. Sic vocabulum *ht* „campus“ scriptum est Ch. 141:  Ch. 87: .

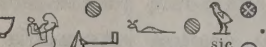

„magnus“ variat inter  Ch. 45:  Ch. 74:  Ch. 57. 152. Nomen vici *mn<sup>c</sup>t hufw*, quod quater legitur, quater aliter est scriptum:


Ch. 20   


Ch. 56  



Ch. 79  

Ch. 31  

Quin etiam quinta diversa scriptio nobis occurrit in eodem sepulcro LD. II, 130  sic .

Ut omittam eam diversitatem, quae efficitur posito et non posito determinativo , haec superaddam exempla variae scriptionis:

*hnt* „ante“ Ch. 10 

Ch. 191  (  Ch. 101)



*s-rwd* „augere“

Ch. 167. 175

Ch. 5

Ch. 81

*hst* „laudari“

Ch. 100 (182)

Ch. 106

Ch. 108 (112. 149)

*sch* „nobilis“

Ch. 70 (102) (191)

*sch* „nobilitas“

Ch. 62 (128) (170)

*smr-wcti* „amicus unicus“

Ch. 100

Ch. 125

Ch. 154

cf. Ch. 119. 152

Omnia exempla afferre longum est. Satis habeo postremo monstrare proprium hujus inscriptionis usum determinativi personalis. Post nomina propria enim nonnunquam omissum est (cf. Ch. 2. 120. 122. 192. 221)<sup>1)</sup>. Ubi tamen appositum est, interdum ejus vice fungitur (cf. Ch. 71. 147. 160. 190). Idem pro suffixo possessivo 1 p. sing. scriptum est Ch. 170. 173. 193.

## 4.



Priusquam accedam ad ipsam inscriptionis interpretationem, necessarium est, pauca praemittere de historia familiae scriptoris. Accuratus de ea egit Maspero in Rec. de trav. I inde a pag. 169 (a quo tamen pluribus locis dissentendum erit,) et Erman, Aegypten, p. 137sq. pass.


Primus nomarchus in inscriptione nostra memoratur avus Chnemoth's mater-

<sup>1)</sup> Semper omittitur, ubi sequitur velut Ch. 220




„Naherae filius Chnemothes“.































nus, cujus nomen non affertur. Is videtur eo tempore, quo Amenemes I. regnum iniit, pagum nomine „horizon Hori“ (cf. ad Ch. 35), cujus caput urbs „nutrix Cheopis“ erat, jam possedissee. Is pagus situs fuit exadversum pagum , in ripa Nili orientem spectante (cf. Comm. ad 34/5). Paulo post, cum rex ipse imperii sui fines ordinaret et inter singulos principes disponderet, nomarchum nostrum non modo in possessione eius confirmavit (Ch. 30), sed etiam ei superaddidit pagum  (Ch. 46). Hic nomarchus hereditatem divisit inter filios ita, ut filium Nachtum nomarchum pagi „horizon Hori“ constitueret (cf. ad 54). Factum est hoc regnante jam rege Sesortosi I. (Ch. 61), eodem tempore, ut infra probandum est, quo Amenius imperium pagi antilopes iniit, i. e. anno duodevicesimo regni Sesortosis I.

Legimus etiam sororem Nachti, nomine Bacam, nupsisse nomarcho Naherae (Ch. 63 — 69), quem fuisse nomarchum pagi leporis probat Maspero (Rec. d. trav. I 177 sq.). Chnemothes narrat, eum fuisse  (Ch. 70. 184) neque sine gratia apud regem. Bacam ipsam accepisse ullam hereditatis partem nusquam traditur.




Naherae et Bacae filius, probabiliter natu non maximus, fuit Chnemothes. Is avunculi sui Nachti, qui defunctus esse videtur anno undevicesimo regni Amenemae II. (cf. Ch. 78), hereditatem adiit, vel, ut ipse dicit, „in hereditatem institutus est, quam possederat avus maternus“. Se ipsum patris sui hereditatem adisse Chnemothes nusquam narrat.


Duxit in matrimonium filiam heredem principis pagi  (cujus uxor fuit  cf. LD. II, 128) nomine Chetiam (Ch. 122 — 125). Horum filius maximus natu fuit Nachtus (II), qui adiit hereditatem avi sui materni, id est nomarchi pagi .


Secundus filius, nomine Chnemothes (II.), videtur patris sui hereditatem adisse et nomarchus pagi „horizon Hori“ factus esse; cf. LD. II, 130                            *mn<sup>c</sup>t h<sup>w</sup>fw.* „Filius principis legitimus, cui dedit heredium, quod (ipse) Chnemothes possederat, in urbe „Nutrix Cheopis“; nam hunc filium fuisse eum, qui patris nomen habebat, verisimile est, cum etiam ex ipsa magna inscriptione sciamus, eum magna apud regem gratia fuisse (cf. Ch. 150 — 159). Certe his verbis non audiendus est filius Nachtus, quia is jam pagum canis acceperat.

Praeter hos Chnemothi alteri duo legitimi filii fuere, quos Chetia ei peperat: Neternachtus ( LD. II, 128) et Nahera (cf. ibid.).




Filias ei peperat uxor tres. Sunt eorum nomina 1)  2)  3)  (LD. II, 128).


E „cancellaria“  ei nati fuerunt duo filii, Nahera et Chnemothes (LD. II, 128).

Memoratur et nepos nomarchi, LD. II, 131:  „... Chnemothes“.

Haec sunt fere, quae de historia familiae Chnemothes et pagi „horizon Hori“ e Chnemothis sepulcro comperire possumus. De pagi antilopes historia ibidem nihil nisi id comperimus, eum in manibus avi Chnemothis fuisse. Sed cui filio ab illo traditus sit, scriptor silentio praeterit, neque omnino plus semel postea ejus mentio fit, de quo loco infra dicendum erit.

Sed alius nos viri sepulcrum de pagi antilopes historia docet: Amenii. Is mortuus est, ut in capite inscriptionis additum est, anno XLIII regis Sesortosis I., postquam per XXV annos nomarchus fuit. Suscepit ergo nomarchiam anno XVIII ejusdem regis (non, ut Maspero statuit, anno XXVIII!). Sed, jam priusquam ipse nomarchus factus est, quasi vicarius fuit patris sui, quia is jam admodum gravabatur senectute (cf. Am. a 2 „profectus sum ...  „vicarius patris [mei] senis“).

Scimus porro, avum Chnemothis nomarchiam pagi antilopes suscepisse initio vel primis annis regis Amenemae I. (Ch. 46sq.). Si igitur eo tempore fere XXX. annum egit, anno XVIII. regis Sesortosis I. (quo anno Amenius nomarchiam suscepit) fere LXVIII annos natus fuit (nam Amenemes I. XXX annos regnavit, Sesortosis I. autem jam XX ejus anno regnare coepit, ita, ut a primo Amenemae I. anno usque ad XVIII Sesortosis I. annum anni XXXVIII ducendi sint) et jure „senex“ dici potuit.

Haec si computamus, videmus, patrem Amenii eundem esse posse ac avum maternum Chnemothis, eumque eo tempore, quo Nachto pagum „horizon Hori“ tradiderit, alteri filio Amenio pagum antilopes dedisse. Jure igitur Amenium dicere videmus, patrem esse ita senectute gravatum, ut ejus vice se fungi necesse fuerit. Quocum optime congruit, quod dicitur in inscriptione Chnemothis (v. 54): „Instituit (avus meus) filium suum Nachtum in nomarchiam urbis „nutrix Cheopis“ i. e. pagi „horizon Hori“. Ipse vivus filio suo nomarchia cessit. Cur? Sine dubio eadem de causa, de qua necesse fuit, Amenium fungi officiis militaribus patris: Quia is erat  „senex“.

Post mortem Amenii, qui defunctus est anno primo regis Amenemae II., Chnemothes pagi antilopes nomarchiam suscepisse videtur; nam et liberorum Amenii mentio fit nusquam, et rursus dicit Chnemothes (Ch. 71) se iniisse hereditatem

Nomarchiam pagi XIX annos tenuit vel longius; nam videmus eum (LD. II, 131 = Champoll. not. descr. II, 411) anno VI regis Sesortosis II. accipientem dona, quae ei gens *cmw* affert.

(ad 4.)

## Sesortosis I.

(II ultimos una cum  
Amenema II.)

anno XLIII = anno I Am-  
nemaë II. . . . . Amenius  
moritur.

## Amenemes II.

anno XIX.

(Nactus moritur) pagum accipit Chnemothes.



## COMMENTARIUS.

Dispositionem et ingressum narrationis, cum summe careant perspicuitate, paucis adumbrare opportunum sit.

Ipsa narratio incipit a versu 13: Fecit me rex Amenemes II. nomarchum in urbe „nutrix Cheopis“ (13—24). Idem jam avo meo materno factum erat a rege Amenemmes I., qui eum non solum hujus pagi (vel urbis) principem fecit, sed etiam pagum antilopes ei addidit (24—46. 46—53). Avus paternus filio suo Nachto tradidit urbem „nutrix Cheopis“ (i. e. pagum „horizon Hori“) regnante jam Sesostrisi I. (54—62).

Hujus Nachti soror (mater mea), nupsit Naherae, praefecto urbium (62—77). Me ipsum, Naherae et Bacae, sororis Nachti, filium, instituit rex Amenemes II. in hereditatem gentis maternae, cum me fecit principem pagi „horizon Hori“ anno ejus regni undevicesimo (77—78).

Summa sunt merita mea erga pagum, (79—99) et eximia gratia mea apud regem (99—121); nam non solum filium meum maximum natu Nachtum, natum e conjugē mea Chetia, instituit rex in hereditatem avi ejus materni, cum eum nominaret nomarchum pagi canis, (122—146) sed etiam in filium meum secundum, cui nomen est Chnemothes, summos contulit honores (146—160).

Pietatem meam imprimis cultu et restauratione sepulcrorum probavi (161—169), et ipse mihi sepulcrum extruxi, sicut pater meus Nahera, (170—177), qui vir singularis magna apud regem gratia fuit (177—192).

Urbem meam omni monumentorum genere ornavi, quae nomen meum nobile reddent (192—221).

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Partes igitur inscriptionis sunt fere hae:

- A. 1—3 tituli scriptoris. (1)<sup>1)</sup>  
 4—13 dedicatio. (2)
- B. a) 13—24 institutio Chnemothis. (3)  
 b) 24—53 institutio avi ejus materni.  
     a) 24—46 in pago „horizon Hori“. (4)  
     β) 46—53 in pago antilopes. (5. 6)

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<sup>1)</sup> Numeri (1—23) adjecti pertinent ad capita, in quae inscriptionem in commentario divisi.

- c) 54—62 historia patrum Chnemothis, Nachti. (7)  
 d) 62—71 parentes Chnemothis. (8)  
 e) 71—120 historia Chnemothis:  
   a) 71—79 institutio ejus in hereditatem. (9)  
   β) 79—120 res ab eo gestae. (10. 11. 12. 13)  
 f) 121—160 historia filiorum Chnemothis:  
   a) 121—150 Nachti II. (14. 15)  
   β) 150—160 Chnemothis II. (16)  
 g) 161—173 res a Chnemothe gestae. (17. 18)  
 h) 174—192 historia patris Naherae. (18. 19)  
 i) 192—221 de monumentis a Chnemothe exstructis. (20. 21. 22. 23)  
   v. 222 „praefuit sepulcro exstruendo Baca cancellarius“.

1.

1—3.



„Princeps hereditarius, nomarchus, propinquus regis, amans dei sui, praefectus regionum orientis, Naherae filius Chnemothes pius, natus e filia nomarchi, domina Baca pia“.

1

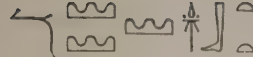
et legenda esse *rp̄ti* et *h̄ti* demonstrant formae femininae (Ch. 65)  
 et *rp̄tt* et *h̄tt*. ergo est Nisbe verbi („quod ante est“ „frons“ „pectus“): „qui ante est“ „princeps“ „nomarchus“. Unde derivatum sit *rp̄ti* nescio. Reddam hoc: „princeps hereditarius“.


„quem rex novit“ (non: „qui regem novit“; nam regem omnes norunt) cf. LD. II, 130 „notus juveni (?) regio“. LD. II, 130


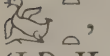
„cancellaria, nota domino suo“.









„amans dei sui“, i. e. „regis“ (forma intensiva participii, exiens in „moderator Aegypti“ et Ch. 37 et Ch. 178 „qui dei amans est oboedit; non oboedit osor dei“.






















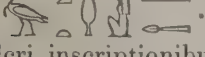

 „praefectus regionum orientis“. Pagus, cui praecerat Chnemothes, cujus nomen „horizon Hori“ et caput urbs „nutrix Cheopis“ erat (cf. ad Ch. 35), situs in dextra fluminis ripa, angustior fuit, quam ut solus provinciae locum tenere posset. Quare hac aetate cum eo conjunctae fuisse videntur „regiones orientis“, i. e. ea pars desertorum Arabicorum, quae ejus fines attingit.

 „Naherae filius Chnemothes“ ordo his verborum ex 2  
usu hujus aetatis; cf. Lieblein, Aeg. Z. 1874 p. 8.

 „domina domus“ „uxor legitima“, opposita pelici, „cancellariae“ 3  
, quae et ipsa Chnemothi filios duos peperit: Naheram et Chnemothem (LD. II, 128. 131).

 „verus voce“ i. e. vera apud inferorum judicem locutus“. Usus epithetorum  et , quae mortuorum nomini postponi solent, in hujus sepulcri inscriptionibus varius et inconstans est. Nominibus Nachti I. (v. 54) et Naherae (v. 71 et 190), pridem defunctorum, utrumque epithetum, nomini Baciae, uxoris Naherae, Ch. 3: , Ch. 221:  appositum est. Ipsius Chnemothis nomen invenimus et sine epitheto (Ch. 221) et cum  (Ch. 2) et cum  (Ch. 169). Nomini Chetiae, nomarchi uxoris, in magna inscriptione deest epithetum (Ch. 123. 160). Saepius tamen postpositum invenimus LD. II, 126. 128 .

Post nomen filii Chnemothis maximi natu, Nachti, Ch. 122 neutrum invenimus epithetum, Ch. 147 et LD. II, 128 . Chnemothis II. nomen sequitur LD. II, 128 , deest Ch. 159/60; item deest epithetum post nomina tertii et quarti Chnemothis filii (LD. II, 128), et post nomen matris Chetiae:  LD. II, 128. Nomen cancellariae  LD. II, 126 sine epitheto et LD. II, 128 cum epitheto , ejus matris  cum epitheto    , nomen nutricis   (ibidem) cum epithetis  (leg.: )   invenimus. Nominibus famulorum, ministrorum, servorum, ancillarum neutrum epitheton postpositum est, excepto nomine ancillae(?) () , quae dignata est epitheto .

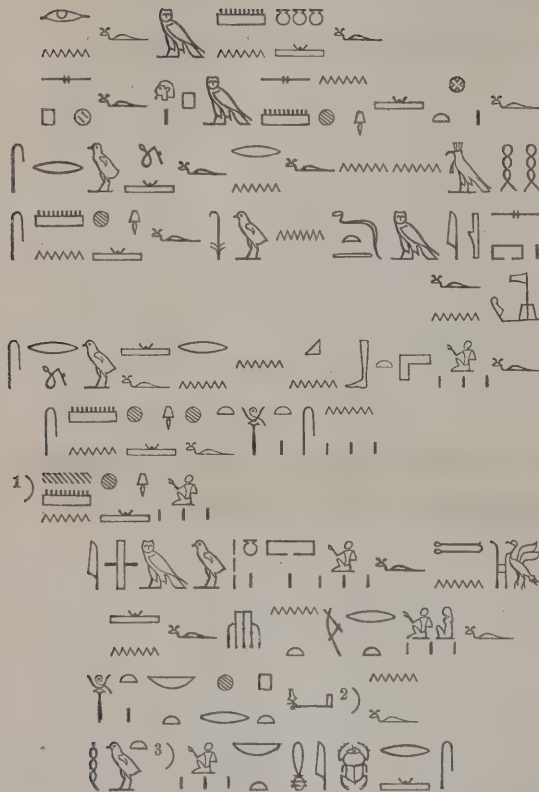
 Rectius:  „vera voce“, quod in minoribus hujus sepulcri inscriptionibus post nomina feminarum plerumque invenimus.

Si ergo haec epitheta non nisi mortuorum nominibus apponebantur, eo tempore, quo haec inscriptiones confectae sunt, non modo uxor nomarchi, Chetia, ve-

rum etiam filii ejus Nachtus II. et Chnemothes II. mortem jam obierant. Fuit hoc fortasse regnante jam rege Sesortosi III.

## 2.

4—13.



„Fecit hoc sui monumentum.

Primum ejus meritum fuit, quod urbem suam amplificavit.

Auxit nomen suum in aeternum.

Illustravit id in omne aevum, in sepulcro suo in necropoli.

Auxit nomen familiare suorum.

Illustrans(eos) pro dignitatibus eorum:

Illustrans ...,

qui in ipsa ejus domo erant,

quos ex agricolis promoverat,

(et) omne munus, cui (ipse) praeerat,

(et) omne ..., sic ut gerebatur“.

4

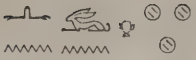

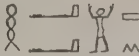



formula dedicatoria notissima et usitata, plerumque dilatata altero enunciato adjecto (cf. Aeg. Z. 1882 pag. 73). sp. proprie: „indoles“ unde transiit ad vim: „bona indoles“ „virtus“ (cf. Brugsch. W. B. Suppl. s. v. ). Haec vis probatur his locis:

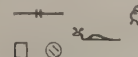


1) sic Lepsius et Brugschius. Burtonius: etc.

2) Brugsch.: etc.


3) Brugsch.: Burt.: etc.





Ch. 155  (cf. Comm.). Griffith: „the inscriptions of Siût and Dêr Rîfeh“ London 1889, pl. 5. 242<sup>1</sup>):  „unicus (sua) virtute“ („suis virtutibus“). Pap. Anastasi 1. 26  „exsultare veritatis virtute“. Decret. Canop. 10   ...  = τῆς αὐτῶν ἀρετῆς ὑπόμνημα καταλείποντες“.

 „prima ejus virtus (fuit): amplificare urbem suam.“ de construct. cf. Ch. 170  „Prima mea nobilitas (fuit): exstruere mihi ...“ Subjectum est „smnh nt-f“, praedicatum constat e copula (omissa), quae significatur interposito , et nomine praedicati: sp-f tpî.



In iis, quae sequuntur, exponit Chnemothres, quae sibi efficere videatur hoc sepulcro: a) ut ipsius nomen memoriae tradatur (v. 5—7), quod potissimum magna inscriptione factum est, et b) ut suorum nomina, titulos, officia, quibus functi sint, in lucem proferat (7—13), quod sine dubio factum putat per ea, quae in parietibus sepulcri picta sunt. 5

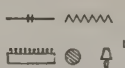
Voce  comprehendit omnes, de quibus in sequenti separatim loquitur. 7

 „illustrans (eos) secundum dignitatem eorum“ i. e. 8  
fortasse: „eo ordine, quem variae dignitates postulant“.








Ante sequens  notat Lepsius lacunam. Quamquam ea excedit su- 9









pra ceterorum versuum fastigium,  tamen fortasse etiam in-



















fra fastigium (sicut notat Brugschius: ) litterae tenui  spatium fuit. Le-






gimus igitur:  . Hoc smnh excipit et explicat illud antecedens smnh. (cf. smn 141 et 139 Comment.): „Illustrans (suos) in dignitatibus eorum: [illustrans] 1) hos 2) illos ..“





<sup>1</sup>) quem librum, jam priusquam prodiit, in rem meam convertere mihi licuit liberalitate auctoris.



Quid  ante  sibi velit, non plane intelligo; nam si legendum esset =   *mt*, sequens „*imw hnc*“ vocis , attributum esset, quod verisimile non est. Quare putaverim, vitio scriptorem, fortasse praecurrentem oculis ad sequens , etiam hoc loco , scripsisse (cf. Comm. ad 188).














E  pendent tria objecta: 1)    2)  3)   

  „qui sunt in domo“ est vox composita, quare determinativum , pertinens ad   , in fine totius vocis positum est (cf. 139/40    „campus hostium“).  pro  cf. Siut. Aeg. Z. 1882 pag. 159 sqq. 24 et 28     *ht-f hnw tf-f*, cui opponitur   .

10    verbum transitivum (cf. Ch. 101. 191) =   (Am. b 8).

  *mrt* (?), oppositi „domesticis“, servi sunt, qui operibus rusticis funguntur; nam (Ch. 87) sacerdoti simul cum agris etiam   „agricolae“ donantur.


11  „praeesse“ „praeesse officio“ i. e. „fungi“ officio, munere ().

12    reperitur Ch. 214. Comprendit sine dubio hoc nomine omnia reliqua, quae praeter domesticos (   ) et ea munera, quibus ipse functus erat ( ), putat se illustrasse, et ita quidem illustrasse, „sicut fiebat“ (   ). Significat de variis negotiis, quae ita sint depicta, sicut gesta sint. (sc. negotia coquendi, mactandi, lavandi, texendi etc.)

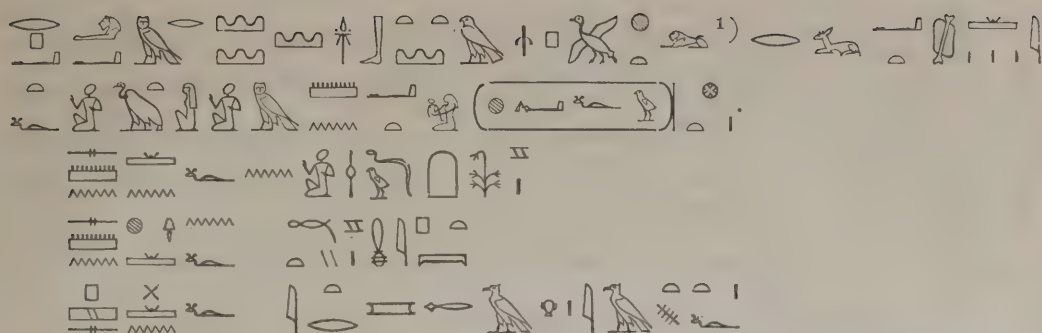
## 3.

13 — 24.



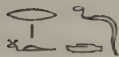































































1) Burt.: !











„Os ejus dicit: Instituit me rex Amenemes II. principem hereditarium, nomarchum, praefectum regionum orientis, Hori et Pachtæ sacerdotem, in hereditatem avi mei materni in urbem „nutrix Cheopis“.


Constituit mihi terminum meridianum,  
stabilivit septentrionalem sicut caelum,  
divisit flumen magnum in dorso ejus.“



 Similiter saepissime inscriptiones incipiunt post titulorum enu- 13  
 merationem, velut Siutani nomarchi *Hpdʿi* (Griffith, Siut. pl. 4, 223)    
 ....  , pro quo hic dicitur magis poetice:    „os ejus  
 fatur“. Subjectum  est depromptum e circuitu verborum enunciati et in  
 capite totius periodi positum. Intra circuitum verborum loco ejus pronomen sub-  
 stitutum est: cf. Am. a 4.        „laus mea, assurrexit in cae-  
 lum“ et Ch. 186                                                 

 ϥ. ϥ est titulus sacerdotum, imprimis Hori et Mini (cf. Rougé, Inscr. 18  
Hiéroglyph. 96  ϥ ) et Anubis (cf. R. I. H. 153  ϥ) et Pachtae (cf. LD. II,  
123f. ϥ ). Apud Pachtae nomen desideramus signum ϥ (cf. LD. II, 123f.),  
quod incuria pictoris omissum esse videtur. Pachtae cultum in hac regione flo-  
ruisse demonstrant sacra ejus sita in valle angusta, quibus nomen inditum est:  
Σπέος Ἀρτέμιδος.

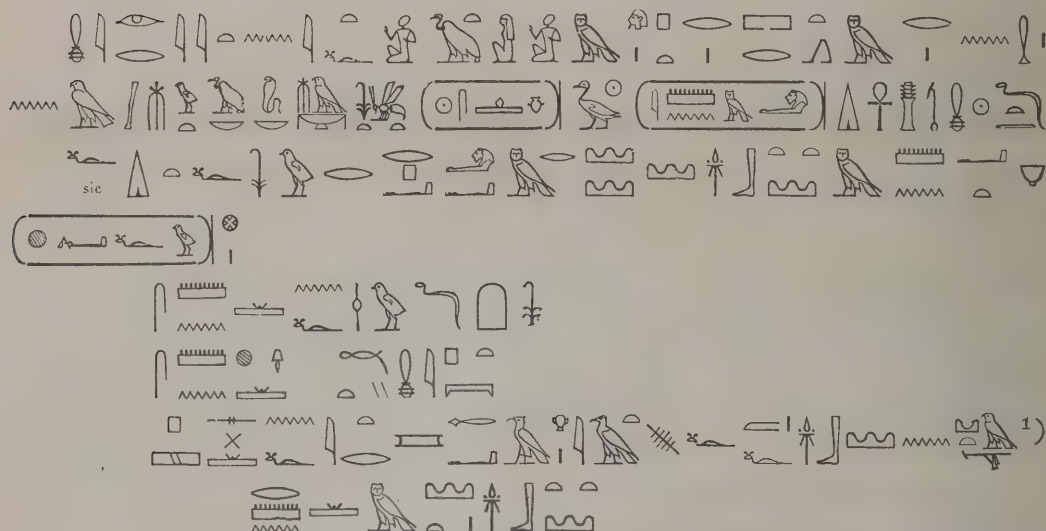
1) Burt.:     . deest †!

† Nisbe: *rsi*, respondens sequenti  <sup>II</sup> *mḥti* (cf. Ch. 32. 49).




 *itr* Kopt. *iero* „flumen magnum = Nilus“.




   (cf. Ch. 51  

## 24-36.































constituens ei terminum meridianum,  
stabiliens septentrionalem sicut caelum,

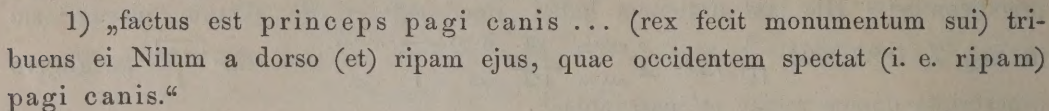
1) Burt.:  (cum nota  in .









1) Burt.:  (cum nota  in .




(   .      ) . .                      





Ante  supplendum est : „ripam, quae orientem spectat: ripam  
pago „horizon Hori“. Similem eclipsim invenimus Ch. 62:      


i. e. terram sitam inter ripam et fines  
desertorum.



## SENTENTIAE CONTROVERSAE.

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- 1) Verba prooemii Herodotei „τά τε ἄλλα καὶ δι' ἣν αἰτίην ἐπολέμησαν ἀλλήλοισι“ haud parvi momenti esse quaerentibus de operis compositione.
  - 2) Herodotum, quamquam quae de singulis Aegyptiorum regibus tradit pravisima sunt, tamen in universum de historia Aegypti recte sentire.
  - 3) Utrum prisca Graecorum connexa sit cum Aegyptiorum philosophia necne, judicari non potest, cum de „philosophia“ Aegyptiorum adhuc nihil constet.
  - 4) Fragmentum Hermapionis (Amm. Marcell. XVII. 4) continere versionem inscriptionis obelisci, qui Lateranensis hodie vocatur, perperam judicare Ammianum Marcellinum.
  - 5) Ad illustrandos Exodi cap. XIV. versus XXI.—XXVIII. conferenda esse quae narrat Diodorus in libri I. cap. XXX. 4—9.
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## VITA.

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Fridericus Maximilianus Krebs natus sum Berolini anno h. s. LXVII. mensis Mai die XXVIII., patre Friderico, avvocato et notario regio, matre Elisa e gente Richter, quos vivos colo animo gratissimo. Fidem profiteor evangelicam.

Postquam patria in urbe per novem annos frequentavi gymnasium Coloniense, maturitatis testimonio accepto mense Aprili a. h. s. LXXXV. ad almam matrem Berolinensem et ejusdem anni auctumno ad universitatem Friburgensem accessi, ut studiis philologicis operam navarem. Sequentis anni auctumno cum Berolinum redissem cum philologiae classicae tum studiis Aegyptologicis me dedi, Adolphi Erman ingenio allectus.

Docuerunt me in scholiis Friburgi vv. cc. Brugmann; Hense, Riehl, B. Schmidt; Berolini vv. cc. Diels, Dilthey, Erman, Hübner, A. Kirchhoff, Paulsen, Robert, de Stein†, Vahlen, Wattenbach, Wilcken, Zeller. Praeterea ad exercitationes benigne aditum mihi concessere philologicas Vahlen per tria semestria, Aegyptiacas Erman.

Quibus viris omnibus ex animi sententia gratias ago, imprimis vero Udalrico Wilcken, qui me, priusquam Vratislaviam transmigraret, humanissime in studium papyrorum Graecarum musei regii Berolinensis induxit. Nec minorem habeo gratiam Georgio Steindorff, qui me imbuerit summa cum liberalitate principiis linguae Aegyptiacae et Copticae. Summis vero beneficiis obstrictus sum Adolfo Erman, quem omni tempore opera et consilio studiis meis adstitisse fautorem benevolentissimum pio gratoque animo profiteor.

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